



## **Human Rights Violations and International Legal Responses**

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**Abstract**

**Background:** Human rights violations remain a persistent global challenge, particularly in contexts of armed conflict, authoritarian rule, and socio-political instability. Although international legal frameworks exist to prevent and punish such abuses, accountability and effective enforcement remain problematic.

**Objective:** This study aims to analyze contemporary human rights violations and evaluate the effectiveness of international legal mechanisms in addressing accountability and justice.

**Methods:** A qualitative approach is employed through doctrinal legal analysis and case studies. The research examines key international legal instruments, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Geneva Conventions, and the Rome Statute, supported by reports from the United Nations, the International Criminal Court (ICC), and regional human rights bodies. Case studies from Ukraine, Myanmar, Ethiopia, and Venezuela are analyzed.

**Results:** The findings show that international legal frameworks provide important normative and institutional mechanisms to address war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide. However, enforcement remains inconsistent due to political interests, limited jurisdiction, and lack of state cooperation. Case studies reveal both the potential and limitations of international legal interventions.

**Conclusion:** The study concludes that strengthening international legal responses requires enhanced international cooperation, greater judicial independence, and more effective enforcement and sanction mechanisms to ensure global accountability in human rights protection.

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### **INTRODUCTION**

Human rights violations remain a significant global concern, with ongoing conflicts and authoritarian regimes exacerbating abuses against civilians. Recent cases in Ukraine, Myanmar, Ethiopia, and Venezuela illustrate the severity of human rights breaches, including arbitrary detention, forced displacement, and crimes against humanity (Rodríguez-Gómez & Russell, 2022; Wang et al., 2024). These violations have drawn attention from international legal bodies such as the United Nations (UN), the International Criminal Court (ICC), and regional human rights organizations. However, despite legal frameworks established to prevent such atrocities, enforcement remains inconsistent, leading to continued impunity for perpetrators. The international community has developed multiple legal mechanisms to address human rights violations, including the Geneva Conventions, the Rome Statute, and regional human rights treaties. These legal instruments provide a foundation for accountability by establishing guidelines for prosecuting war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide (OHCHR, 2022).

However, the effectiveness of these instruments is often undermined by political constraints, lack of jurisdiction, and non-cooperation from powerful states. As a result, victims of human rights abuse frequently struggle to obtain justice, and violators evade prosecution.

A crucial issue in contemporary human rights protection is the selective application of international legal standards. While some conflicts receive widespread international condemnation and legal intervention, others are overlooked due to political or economic interests (Human Rights Council, 2023; McInnes, 2024). This inconsistency weakens the credibility of international law and raises questions about its ability to uphold human rights universally. This study explores these challenges and assesses the effectiveness of existing international legal responses in addressing human rights violations. One of the most significant problems in addressing human rights violations is the inconsistent enforcement of international legal frameworks. Despite the presence of institutions such as the ICC and the UN Human Rights Council, many cases remain unresolved due to political interference and jurisdictional limitations. For example, investigations into crimes committed in Ukraine and Xinjiang have faced resistance from state actors, preventing full accountability (Human Rights Council, 2023; ICIU, 2023; McInnes, 2024; OHCHR, 2022). This raises concerns about the ability of international law to function effectively when powerful states refuse to comply.

Another key issue is the lack of strong enforcement mechanisms to ensure compliance with international human rights laws. Many perpetrators avoid prosecution due to weak judicial structures and non-cooperation from national governments. In some cases, states withdraw from international treaties or refuse to recognize the jurisdiction of human rights courts to evade accountability. This undermines the credibility of the global legal system and allows ongoing violations without significant legal consequences. Moreover, geopolitical interests often dictate the level of international response to human rights abuses. While some countries face economic sanctions and international trials for human rights violations, others with strong political alliances remain largely untouched. This selective enforcement creates an imbalance in international justice and fuels skepticism about the effectiveness of existing legal mechanisms. Addressing these issues requires a comprehensive analysis of international legal responses and their limitations, which this research aims to provide.

Several alternative solutions can strengthen international legal responses to human rights violations. One approach is to enhance the ICC's jurisdiction and authority, allowing it to prosecute cases more effectively without reliance on state cooperation. Expanding the court's mandate to include crimes such as state-sponsored repression and economic exploitation could also improve accountability (Benedek, 2024; Sancin, 2023). Additionally, stronger enforcement mechanisms, such as automatic sanctions for non-compliant states, could deter human rights violations. Regional human rights courts and truth commissions offer another potential solution. These institutions can address human rights violations at a local level, ensuring justice is delivered more efficiently. The African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights and the Inter-American Court of Human Rights have been crucial in addressing abuses in their respective regions. Strengthening these institutions through increased funding and political support could improve their ability to hold perpetrators accountable. Furthermore, international cooperation must be improved to enhance the effectiveness of legal responses. Multilateral agreements between states and human rights organizations can facilitate better information sharing and coordination of legal actions. Implementing targeted sanctions, travel bans, and asset freezes against human rights violators can also serve as effective deterrents. This research will evaluate these alternative solutions and their potential to improve the enforcement of international human rights laws.

Previous studies have examined the role of international legal frameworks in addressing human rights violations, but most focus on specific cases or institutions. For example, Sassòli and Benedek analyzed the effectiveness of the OSCE Moscow Mechanism in Ukraine, while Murungi explored human rights abuses in Ethiopia. Although these studies provide valuable insights, they do not comprehensively analyze multiple international legal responses across different conflicts. Existing research also highlights the challenges international legal institutions face in enforcing accountability. Studies on the ICC's limitations reveal that political constraints and jurisdictional issues hinder its ability to prosecute high-profile human rights violators. However, there is a lack of comparative studies that evaluate different international mechanisms and propose alternative

solutions. This research seeks to fill that gap by assessing the strengths and weaknesses of various legal responses and identifying areas for improvement.

The novelty of this study lies in its comparative analysis of human rights violations in Ukraine, Myanmar, Ethiopia, and Venezuela. By examining multiple case studies, this research aims to identify patterns in international legal responses and highlight enforcement gaps. Additionally, it provides new policy recommendations to strengthen global accountability mechanisms, contributing to the ongoing discourse on human rights protection. This research aims to analyze the effectiveness of international legal mechanisms in addressing human rights violations. By examining various international institutions and legal frameworks, this study seeks to determine how well these mechanisms prevent and prosecute crimes against humanity. Understanding these aspects is essential for improving global human rights enforcement. Another objective of this study is to identify key enforcement challenges within existing international legal frameworks. Political constraints, lack of jurisdictional authority, and non-cooperation from states often weaken the effectiveness of human rights institutions.

This research aims to investigate these challenges and propose solutions to enhance accountability. Furthermore, this study compares legal responses across different case studies, including Ukraine, Myanmar, Ethiopia, and Venezuela. This research will provide a broader perspective on how legal mechanisms operate in different contexts by analyzing the similarities and differences in international legal interventions. This comparative approach will help assess the strengths and weaknesses of current human rights enforcement strategies. This research seeks to address the following questions: The first research question examines the main legal instruments used to address human rights violations. It aims to identify the international treaties, conventions, and legal frameworks that provide the foundation for prosecuting human rights abuses. Understanding these instruments is crucial for evaluating their effectiveness in promoting accountability.

The second research question focuses on the effectiveness of international courts and human rights organizations in enforcing accountability. It explores the role of the ICC, UN Human Rights Council, and regional courts in addressing human rights violations. This analysis will help determine whether these institutions can deliver justice to victims. The third research question investigates the key challenges in prosecuting human rights violators at the international level. Political interference, jurisdictional limitations, and lack of enforcement mechanisms often hinder legal proceedings. This research aims to uncover these obstacles and propose strategies to overcome them. The fourth research question analyzes how case studies from Ukraine, Myanmar, Ethiopia, and Venezuela illustrate gaps in international legal responses. By examining these conflicts, this study will highlight the limitations of current legal interventions and suggest improvements. The final research question explores alternative mechanisms that could strengthen international human rights enforcement. Potential solutions will be evaluated, such as expanding the ICC's jurisdiction, enhancing regional human rights courts, and implementing targeted sanctions. These findings will contribute to developing more effective legal responses to human rights violations.

## **METHOD**

This study employs a qualitative research approach with a doctrinal legal research design to analyze the effectiveness of international legal responses to human rights violations. A qualitative approach is appropriate for examining legal frameworks, case law, and institutional mechanisms within international human rights law. Doctrinal legal research evaluates legal principles, treaties, and court rulings that govern human rights enforcement. This method systematically examines primary and secondary legal sources, providing a comprehensive understanding of legal responses to human rights violations. Additionally, this research integrates a comparative case study design, focusing on four significant human rights crises: Ukraine, Myanmar, Ethiopia, and Venezuela. These case studies are selected based on the severity of human rights violations, the involvement of international legal institutions, and the availability of documented legal responses. The study identifies common patterns and challenges in international legal enforcement by comparing these cases.

Data collection in this research is based on documentary research and content analysis of legal texts, reports, and case law. The primary sources of data include international treaties (e.g., the Geneva Conventions, the Rome Statute), court rulings from the International Criminal Court (ICC) and regional human rights courts, and reports from the United Nations (UN) and human rights organizations. These documents provide the legal foundation for understanding international responses to human rights violations. Secondary sources include academic journal articles, books, and policy papers that analyze the effectiveness and limitations of international legal mechanisms. Reports from organizations such as Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch are also reviewed to provide insights into how legal responses translate into real-world accountability. These sources ensure a comprehensive analysis of international human rights enforcement.

Data analysis follows a thematic content analysis approach, where legal documents and reports are categorized based on recurring themes, such as jurisdictional challenges, enforcement mechanisms, and political influences (Dezfouli Asl, 2023; Human Rights Council, 2018; UN / Human Rights Council, 2025). This method allows for identifying patterns and inconsistencies in international legal responses. A comparative legal analysis also examines the differences in legal responses across case studies. This study highlights the effectiveness and limitations of various enforcement mechanisms by comparing international interventions in Ukraine, Myanmar, Ethiopia, and Venezuela. The findings from this analysis provide insights into improving international legal frameworks.

To ensure validity and reliability, this research adopts triangulation by crossreferencing multiple sources, including legal texts, court decisions, and expert analyses. This approach minimizes bias and strengthens the credibility of the findings. Additionally, legal interpretations are supported by established jurisprudence and academic consensus, ensuring an objective analysis of international legal responses. This study adheres to ethical research principles by ensuring data collection and analysis transparency. Since it relies on publicly available legal documents and reports, no ethical concerns relate to human subjects. However, all sources are correctly cited to maintain academic integrity and avoid misrepresenting legal interpretations. By employing a doctrinal legal research approach, comparative case study design, and thematic content analysis, this study provides a robust examination of international legal responses to human rights violations. The findings contribute to the ongoing discourse on improving accountability and enforcement in international human rights law.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Results

#### *International Legal Frameworks for Human Rights Protection*

The findings show that international responses to contemporary human rights violations are built on a layered legal framework consisting of three main pillars. First, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) provides the foundational standards and values that define universally recognized human rights. Although it is not legally binding, the UDHR plays a crucial role in shaping global norms and guiding the development of binding human rights treaties and national legislation (Abu Alhaj, 2023; Panasyuk, 2024). Second, the Geneva Conventions form the core of international humanitarian law by regulating conduct during armed conflict. These conventions focus on protecting civilians, prisoners of war, and other vulnerable groups when ordinary human rights protections are most at risk. In practice, they serve as the primary legal reference for assessing violations committed during wars and internal armed conflicts.

Third, the Rome Statute establishes the framework for individual criminal accountability for the most serious international crimes, including war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide. Unlike earlier instruments that focused mainly on state responsibility, the Rome Statute shifts attention to personal liability, marking an important development in international human rights enforcement. Despite their strong normative design, the study finds a clear gap between legal standards and enforcement. The effectiveness of these instruments depends heavily on state ratification, incorporation into domestic law, and cooperation with international institutions. As a result, international legal frameworks often function effectively as moral and legal benchmarks,

but face significant limitations at the enforcement stage.

**Table 1.** Core International Human Rights Legal Instruments and Their Functions

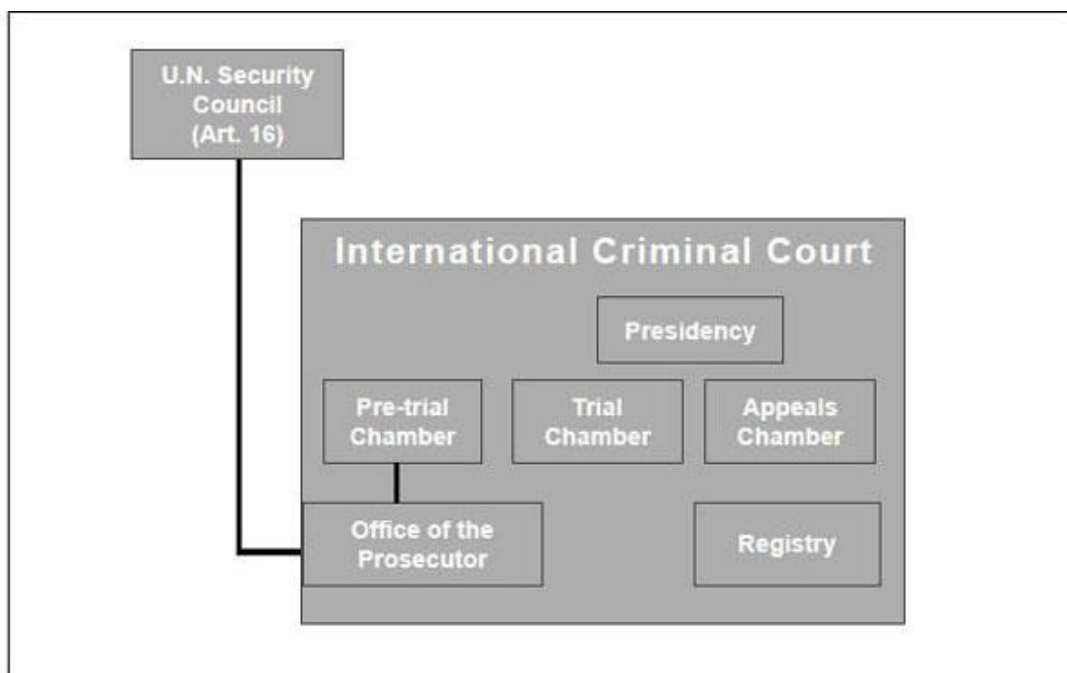
Legal Instrument	Legal Nature	Main Area of Protection	Key Contribution	Main Limitation
Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)	Non-binding declaration	Civil, political, economic, social, and cultural rights	Establishes universal human rights standards	Lacks direct enforcement power
Geneva Conventions	Binding international treaties	Protection during armed conflict	Regulates conduct in war and protects civilians	Enforcement depends on state compliance
Rome Statute (ICC)	Binding treaty for state parties	War crimes, crimes against humanity, genocide	Enables individual criminal accountability	Limited jurisdiction and state non-cooperation
Regional Human Rights Treaties	Binding at regional level	Regional human rights protection	Provides contextual enforcement mechanisms	Uneven effectiveness across regions

Overall, the results confirm that international legal frameworks provide a strong normative foundation for human rights protection. However, their practical impact remains uneven, as enforcement relies on political will, institutional capacity, and sustained cooperation between international and domestic legal systems.

#### *Institutional Mechanisms and Enforcement Capacity*

The results indicate that international legal frameworks are operationalized through a complex network of institutions tasked with monitoring, investigating, and adjudicating human rights violations. These institutions include **United Nations human rights bodies, regional human rights mechanisms, and international judicial institutions**, most notably the **International Criminal Court (ICC)**. Together, they form the institutional backbone of global human rights enforcement. UN-based mechanisms, such as fact-finding missions, special rapporteurs, and treaty bodies, play a critical role in documenting violations and generating international pressure. Their reports are often the first formal acknowledgment of systematic abuses and serve as an important evidentiary basis for further legal or political action. However, these mechanisms largely rely on cooperation from states and lack direct enforcement authority, limiting their ability to compel compliance.

Regional human rights courts and commissions provide more context-sensitive oversight and, in some regions, issue legally binding decisions. The findings show that these institutions tend to be more accessible to victims and can exert stronger influence where political commitment to regional human rights norms is high. Nonetheless, their effectiveness varies widely across regions. International criminal institutions, particularly the ICC, represent the strongest enforcement mechanism by enabling individual criminal responsibility. Yet, their impact is constrained by jurisdictional limits, lengthy procedures, and frequent non-cooperation by states, especially in arresting suspects. As a result, institutional effectiveness often depends less on legal authority and more on political will and international support.



**Figure 1.** International Human Rights Legal Framework

The figure illustrates the multi-level structure of international human rights enforcement, showing how UN monitoring bodies, regional mechanisms, and international courts interact. It also highlights key enforcement bottlenecks, particularly the reliance on state cooperation at every stage. The findings demonstrate that while international institutions provide essential platforms for accountability, their enforcement capacity remains structurally limited. Effective human rights protection depends not only on institutional design but also on political commitment, resource availability, and sustained international cooperation.

#### *Comparative Outcomes of International Legal Responses in Selected Cases*

The results from the case study analysis reveal significant variation in how international legal mechanisms respond to human rights violations across different national contexts. While the same legal frameworks and institutions apply in principle, their practical outcomes differ depending on political conditions, levels of international attention, and state cooperation. In the case of Ukraine, international legal responses have been relatively robust. Investigations by international bodies and cooperation with judicial mechanisms have enabled evidence collection and ongoing accountability processes. This case demonstrates how strong international support and state cooperation can enhance the effectiveness of international law, even during an active conflict.

By contrast, Myanmar illustrates the limitations of international legal intervention in the absence of state cooperation. Despite extensive documentation of crimes against humanity and genocide-related acts, enforcement has been slow and fragmented. Legal actions remain largely symbolic, highlighting the difficulty of translating legal norms into concrete accountability when political resistance is high. The cases of Ethiopia and Venezuela fall between these two extremes. In Ethiopia, international and regional scrutiny has led to partial investigations and some domestic accountability efforts, though comprehensive justice remains elusive. In Venezuela, sustained international reporting and preliminary legal assessments have increased diplomatic and legal pressure, but tangible enforcement outcomes are still limited.

Overall, the findings show that international legal mechanisms are most effective when legal authority is reinforced by political will, cooperation, and sustained international engagement.

**Table 3.** Comparative Case Study Results on International Legal Responses

Country	Main Type of Violations	International Response	Legal Level of Enforcement	Observed Outcome
Ukraine	War crimes, attacks on civilians	International investigations and judicial cooperation	Moderate-High	Ongoing accountability processes
Myanmar	Crimes against humanity, ethnic persecution	UN international proceedings	Low legal	Limited enforcement, symbolic justice
Ethiopia	Armed conflict-related abuses	Regional and international monitoring	Low-Moderate	Partial accountability
Venezuela	Systematic repression, political persecution	International reporting and preliminary legal review	Low	Increased pressure, limited legal impact

This comparison demonstrates that international legal effectiveness is context-dependent. Legal frameworks alone are insufficient; meaningful accountability emerges only when supported by cooperation, political commitment, and enforcement capacity.

#### *Key Enforcement Challenges and Legal Gaps in International Human Rights Law*

The final result identifies recurring enforcement challenges that significantly limit the effectiveness of international legal responses to human rights violations. Across all instruments, institutions, and case studies examined, enforcement gaps emerge as the most persistent obstacle to achieving meaningful accountability. One major challenge is political constraint. International legal mechanisms often depend on political bodies or state consent, which can delay or block investigations and prosecutions. Powerful states or allies of alleged perpetrators may use diplomatic influence to weaken enforcement actions, reducing the impartial application of international law. A second challenge relates to **jurisdictional limitations**.

International courts, particularly criminal tribunals, operate within restricted legal mandates. States that are not parties to key treaties or that refuse to recognize jurisdiction effectively shield perpetrators from prosecution. This creates uneven accountability across similar violations. Third, **state non-cooperation** remains a critical barrier. Many enforcement mechanisms rely on states to arrest suspects, provide evidence, and implement decisions. When states fail to cooperate, international institutions lack coercive power to compel compliance. Finally, the findings reveal weaknesses in **sanction and follow-up mechanisms**. Even when violations are formally recognized, consequences are often symbolic rather than punitive, limiting deterrence and undermining victim confidence in international justice.

## **Discussion**

### *The Role of International Legal Frameworks in Addressing Human Rights Violations*

International legal frameworks, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Geneva Conventions, and the Rome Statute, form the core legal foundation for addressing and prosecuting serious human rights violations. These instruments provide clear legal definitions and standards for identifying war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide, thereby establishing a shared basis for international accountability. Despite their normative strength, their effectiveness is frequently undermined by state non-cooperation and geopolitical interests, resulting in uneven and selective enforcement of international law. The findings indicate that although these frameworks offer a robust legal basis, their application differs significantly across conflict situations. In the case of Ukraine, international legal mechanisms have been actively engaged in evidence collection, legal documentation, and the initiation of accountability processes, supported by broad international cooperation.

Conversely, in Myanmar and Ethiopia, international legal responses have been more limited due to jurisdictional restrictions, weak state cooperation, and political sensitivities that constrain formal legal action. Moreover, assessments by the United Nations and regional human rights mechanisms demonstrate persistent inconsistencies in the enforcement of international human rights law. While the International Criminal Court has opened investigations in selected situations, its capacity to prosecute state officials is often restricted by political pressure and institutional limitations (Haslam, 2024; Stahn, 2018). These findings underscore the urgent need for stronger enforcement tools and greater international commitment to ensure that international legal frameworks function effectively and consistently across regions.

#### *Jurisdictional Challenges in International Human Rights Prosecution*

Jurisdictional limitations remain a major obstacle to the prosecution of human rights violations at the international level. Many states refuse to recognize or fully cooperate with international judicial bodies, thereby restricting legal action against individuals responsible for serious human rights abuses (Gebremedhin & Joshi, 2016; Rajesh, 2026; Setiadji Putri & Sefriani, 2021; Szigeti, 2025). This challenge is particularly evident when politically powerful states protect their military or political leaders from international accountability, effectively placing them beyond the reach of international justice mechanisms. Although the International Criminal Court (ICC) has achieved several convictions, particularly in cases originating from African states, it has faced persistent difficulties in pursuing cases involving actors from major global powers (Jacob, 2024; Steinberg, 2024).

The selective nature of cooperation and the absence of universal jurisdiction undermine the Court's authority and contribute to perceptions of uneven enforcement. The findings of this study indicate that the lack of universally accepted jurisdictional principles creates legal gaps that enable perpetrators to evade prosecution. Jurisdictional constraints are further compounded by the reluctance of domestic courts to pursue cases with significant political or diplomatic consequences. National governments often prioritize strategic and diplomatic interests over human rights accountability, limiting the effectiveness of domestic prosecutions for international crimes. Addressing these challenges requires stronger international legal commitments, expanded acceptance of universal jurisdiction, and legal reforms that enhance cooperation between international and domestic judicial systems.

#### *Political Interference and Selective Enforcement of International Law*

The study found that political considerations significantly influence the enforcement of international human rights laws. Countries with strong political alliances often face limited legal scrutiny, while weaker states are more likely to be targeted for international prosecution. This selective enforcement undermines the credibility of international legal institutions. A notable example is the response to human rights violations in Venezuela compared to Ukraine. While sanctions and legal actions were imposed against Venezuelan leaders, similar measures were delayed or avoided in other regions with strategic geopolitical importance (UN Fact-Finding Mission on Venezuela, 2024). This inconsistency highlights the role of political interests in shaping international legal responses. Furthermore, international organizations such as the UN and ICC are often constrained by political pressures from powerful member states. These pressures influence the selection of cases for investigation, leading to accusations of bias and double standards. Strengthening the independence of international legal bodies is essential to ensure impartial and consistent enforcement of human rights laws.

#### *Effectiveness of the ICC in Prosecuting Human Rights Violations*

The ICC is crucial in prosecuting individuals responsible for severe human rights violations. However, this research found that structural and operational limitations hinder its effectiveness. One major challenge is the lack of enforcement mechanisms to compel states to cooperate with investigations. Despite its mandate to prosecute war crimes and crimes against humanity, the ICC has faced difficulties in securing arrests and convictions. Many indicted individuals remain at large due to the unwillingness of their home countries to extradite them for trial (OHCHR, 2022). Additionally, the court's reliance on voluntary state cooperation has led to

inconsistent legal outcomes. The findings suggest that the ICC needs greater enforcement power and support from the international community. Without stronger mechanisms to ensure state compliance, the court's ability to deliver justice remains limited. Strengthening international cooperation and expanding the court's jurisdiction are necessary to improve its effectiveness.

#### *The Role of Regional Human Rights Courts and Truth Commissions*

Regional human rights courts and truth commissions provide alternative mechanisms for addressing human rights violations. This research found that institutions such as the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights and the Inter-American Court of Human Rights have played a crucial role in delivering justice at the regional level. In contrast to international courts, regional mechanisms often have greater acceptance among member states. They are perceived as being more culturally and politically aligned with the regions they serve, leading to higher levels of compliance. However, the effectiveness of these courts is still dependent on political will and financial resources. Truth commissions have also been instrumental in addressing past human rights abuses. They allow victims to present their testimonies, fostering national reconciliation and transitional justice. However, truth commissions lack prosecutorial power, limiting their ability to hold perpetrators accountable. Expanding the mandate of truth commissions could enhance their role in achieving justice.

#### *The Impact of Economic Sanctions on Human Rights Accountability*

Economic sanctions often pressure governments to comply with international human rights norms. This research found that sanctions can limit the financial resources available to oppressive regimes. However, they also have unintended consequences, such as worsening civilian economic conditions. Sanctions imposed on Venezuela and Myanmar illustrate the mixed effectiveness of this approach. While these measures have restricted the activities of political leaders, they have also contributed to economic hardship for ordinary citizens (UN Fact-Finding Mission on Venezuela, 2024). This raises ethical concerns about using sanctions as a human rights enforcement tool. The findings suggest that economic sanctions should be carefully targeted to minimize harm to vulnerable populations. Implementing sanctions targeting human rights violators while providing humanitarian exemptions can help balance accountability and economic stability.

#### *The Role of International Organizations in Human Rights Protection*

International organizations such as the UN and Human Rights Watch are crucial in monitoring and reporting human rights violations. However, this research found that these organizations often lack the authority to enforce legal actions against perpetrators. Reports from these organizations serve as important evidence for international legal cases, but state actors frequently ignore their recommendations. The findings suggest that strengthening the legal mandate of international human rights organizations could enhance their ability to enforce accountability. Furthermore, improving collaboration between international organizations and legal institutions can strengthen the global human rights framework. These organizations can more effectively prosecute human rights violations by providing better resources and support for investigations.

#### *Policy Recommendations for Strengthening International Legal Responses*

This research proposes several policy recommendations to improve international human rights enforcement based on the findings. Strengthening the ICC's jurisdiction, enhancing regional human rights courts, and increasing funding for legal institutions are essential. Additionally, enforcing automatic sanctions for states that fail to comply with human rights laws could deter violations. Creating more substantial international agreements to ensure legal cooperation among nations is also critical. Ultimately, improving international human rights enforcement requires a combination of legal, political, and economic measures. By addressing the weaknesses identified in this research, the global community can move toward a more effective and just human rights system.

### **CONCLUSION**

This research has examined the effectiveness of international legal responses to human rights violations, focusing on the role of international frameworks, jurisdictional challenges, political interference, and enforcement mechanisms. The findings highlight significant gaps in implementing and enforcing human rights laws, revealing that while international treaties and institutions provide a solid foundation for accountability, their effectiveness is often undermined by political constraints and state non-cooperation. The case studies of Ukraine, Myanmar, Ethiopia, and Venezuela demonstrate how international legal interventions vary in effectiveness, influenced by geopolitical interests and selective enforcement.

One key challenge this research identified is the limited jurisdictional reach of international courts such as the International Criminal Court (ICC). Many states refuse to recognize the authority of international legal bodies, creating obstacles in prosecuting human rights violators. Additionally, political interference is crucial in determining which cases receive legal attention, leading to accusations of bias and inconsistency in international justice. Economic sanctions, regional human rights courts, and truth commissions have emerged as alternative mechanisms, but they also face enforcement and impact limitations.

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### **AUTHOR CONTRIBUTION STATEMENT**

This research represents a comprehensive sole-author scholarly contribution spanning all critical phases of the study. The author independently designed the research framework, selecting a qualitative doctrinal legal research approach with comparative case study methodology to analyze international legal responses to human rights violations in Ukraine, Myanmar, Ethiopia, and Venezuela. The conceptualization phase included formulating research questions, establishing analytical parameters, determining the methodological approach, and systematically identifying gaps in existing literature on international human rights enforcement mechanisms and accountability structures.

Data collection was conducted entirely by the author through systematic documentary research and comprehensive legal analysis, involving detailed examination of primary legal sources including international treaties, multilateral conventions, court rulings, and official UN reports, alongside secondary academic literature from peer-reviewed journals and authoritative legal publications. The author performed detailed content analysis and thematic categorization of legal documents, identifying recurring patterns in jurisdictional challenges, enforcement mechanisms, institutional limitations, and political influences across all selected case studies. Comparative legal analysis was independently executed to rigorously assess the effectiveness, limitations, and contextual variations of various international legal interventions.

The author solely developed the theoretical framework integrating international humanitarian law principles with empirical case evidence and contemporary legal scholarship. Interpretation of findings, including identification of enforcement gaps and formulation of evidence-based policy recommendations, was undertaken independently with rigorous attention to academic objectivity and legal accuracy. The manuscript preparation, including structural organization, academic writing, literature synthesis, citation management, and compliance with journal formatting requirements, was completed entirely by the author. This research received no external funding, and all analytical judgments reflect the author's independent scholarly assessment.

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